

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSIEY BUILDING
Penna. ave., between 12th and 14th sts.

FRANK A. MUNSIEY, Proprietor.
F. A. WALKER, Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.
Daily and Sunday \$10.00
Daily only \$5.00
Sunday only \$1.00

APRIL CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, April, 1912, 1,466,282. Average gross, April, 1912, 50,209. Total net, April, 1912, 1,172,795. Average net, April, 1912, 39,123.

SUNDAY. Total gross, April, 1912, 30,209. Average gross, April, 1912, 1,007. Total net, April, 1912, 14,564. Average net, April, 1912, 486.

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the figures represent all copies of the paper, whether sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

Printed and Published by FRANK A. MUNSIEY, at the Postoffice at Washington, D.C., as second class matter.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912.

AN IDEAL BOSS.

The Parisian cashier who shot his employer because the latter insisted upon an accounting, should have lived in this country and been a machine politician. Then he could have lived out his theory that he owed an accounting to no one, defended it upon the theory that it was constitutional, and been elected to some high office or elevated to the position of boss. His memory should be kept green by all opponents of the doctrine that the people should rule and demand an accounting from their representatives.

NO BOTHER ABOUT TECHNICALITIES.

The sapient opinion is being widely presented by people in touch with the Taft management, that "the technicalities of State primary laws" will get scant consideration at the hands of the Taft managers, when it comes to running the Chicago convention.

To be sure, "mere State laws," as another pronouncement puts it, are not entitled to respect when they interfere with the plan to nominate the bosses' candidate.

Every time a State has passed a law that provided for a real, honest expression of the people's will, that law has proved disastrous to Taft.

It is time for the bosses and the interests back of them to rise superior to "mere law." They must do it, or they will be done for.

If the "grand old Constitution," the "institutions of the fathers"—and the graft—are to be preserved, the laws must be smashed.

Wherefore, we are assured that "mere State laws" will not be allowed to stand in the way of Taft control!

MASSACHUSETTS FIRST IN LINE.

An indication of how the people feel about the direct election of United States Senators was given by Massachusetts when the senate of that State voted unanimously to ratify the constitutional amendment submitted to the States changing the method of electing members of the upper house of Congress.

Massachusetts is the first State to put itself on record on the amendment. The entire absence of opposition to it in this old, conservative Commonwealth augurs well for its adoption.

There are those who view the proposition as a radical once; who do not believe men of the character wanted in the Senate will consent to go through the struggle and the bother of a canvass for the honor; who point to the Wisconsin campaign as proof that the direct primary does not get rid of corruption and extravagant expenditures; who think a better grade of Senators can be had if political managers through their control of legislatures are left in position to tender nominations for this high office on a silver platter.

There is basis for these objections to the direct election of Senators; but they have been weighed carefully for many years. The amendment to the Constitution has not been rashly and hastily proposed. The people know what they are doing.

They are convinced after mature reflection that they can make a better selection of Senators than their legislatures have done.

They are convinced that in course of time they can cure the evil of corruption and illegitimate expenditure of money.

They are convinced that the power to reward honesty, intelligence and devotion to the public interests will incite sincere desire to use it properly.

They are convinced that knowledge that this desire exists and that response to its call means no traffic with political bosses, no sacrifice of principle, no alliance with unclean forces is bound to have an uplifting influence and bring to the service of the State high-minded, patriotic, capable men.

LET THE LIGHT BE TURNED ON.

The Republican national committee is shortly to meet at Chicago, to consider contests for seats in the national convention. There has never been a time when the work of this committee was so important as this year, in its relations to the nomination, the party welfare, and the campaign.

There is just one way that these contests, involving about one-fifth of the seats in the convention, can be settled without causing disaster to the party. That is, to settle them strictly on their merits, AND TO DO IT IN THE OPEN, SO THAT THE WHOLE PUBLIC WILL KNOW IT HAS BEEN DONE HONESTLY.

It has been customary for the national committee to hold executive sessions for consideration of contests. That was never a good rule, but it was never before so bad as now. Four years ago everybody understood in a general way that Taft was going to be nominated; nobody had had particular attention attracted to the contests; there was no threat that one faction or the other would either rule or

bolt. The situation was not critical. This year it is. The very future of the Republican party may depend on the performance of the committee. In the present temper of party and country, for the committee to lock itself up in star-chamber, deny the public's right to know on what testimony the decisions were based, and then decide in a manner that would advantage any faction, would be plain invitation to ruin.

At the outset, the national committee should resolve to hold its sessions publicly. The press, in behalf of the intense public interest, should be admitted. The committee should set about its work, with the intention of not only doing the square thing, but of giving the convention and the country every opportunity to know that it is doing the square thing.

The committee cannot afford to defy public interest in this vital phase. If it is concerned for the party, it will not dare do so.

Nothing will so far fortify the committee in general confidence, as the determination at the outset to do all its business in daylight. Let the doors be opened, the testimony taken and arguments heard in public.

By that procedure, and none other, can suspicion and disaffection be routed.

MR. NEW KNOWS THE GAME.

In reference to the announcement of the Roosevelt forces that they will not tolerate anything that looks like fraud in the organization of the Republican national convention, Harry S. New, national committeeman from Indiana, and chairman of the committee on arrangements, is quoted as saying:

It is difficult to believe that such a threat as this should be made. The Republican national committee is the recognized authority, the official body of the party, charged with certain duties, among which is the making of necessary preparations for an orderly conducted convention.

Incident to this is the selection by the committee of temporary officers, whose duty it shall be to preside over the earlier deliberations of the convention, and until the convention itself in the regular way can provide for its own permanent officers.

Mr. New was one of the Republican national committeemen who early went on record against a Presidential preference primary. He is feudal lord of Indianapolis.

Two weeks prior to the selection of delegates to the State convention from that city the Republican county chairman, also city comptroller, announced that he would see to it that no Roosevelt delegate was elected to the State convention. He had the naming of the boards and the designation of polling places. He was acting in connection with Harry New.

He refused any Roosevelt man a place on any election board. He held up the public announcement of the polling places until within twelve hours of the ward primaries, although all the machine men knew of them for days.

In known Roosevelt wards the polling places were placed so that men had to walk two and three miles to reach them, and some of them were even changed after the publication of where they would be.

Democrats were permitted to vote despite challenges of Roosevelt workers. Hack loads of repeaters were voted at several places, and in at least one place voted twice.

Roosevelt challengers were not recognized. Taft challengers were, and they successfully prevented many known Republicans from voting because they were for Roosevelt.

Men were compelled to hand their ballots through a small hole in a wall to some one they could not see. They did not know what became of them. After the polls closed Roosevelt counters were denied admission to watch the count.

Money was freely used, and, although saloons were actually closed, the floaters and repeaters had plenty to drink.

Prior to the primary the city administration, of which the Republican county chairman was a member, announced publicly that all city employees must vote for the Taft delegates or lose their jobs.

The county chairman made good his ante-primary threat that no Roosevelt delegate would be allowed to be elected. To all of this Mr. New gave his approval.

When the State convention met, the credentials committee, organized by New, Kealing, and Hemenway, ABSOLUTELY REFUSED TO LISTEN TO THE PRESENTATION OF THESE FACTS affecting the seats of 128 delegates, although attorneys were present to present them in an orderly manner, SUBSTANTIATED BY COUNTLESS WITNESSES AND AFFIDAVITS.

The credentials committee, acting with Mr. New, seated the Taft delegation, WITHOUT EVEN HEARING THE OTHER SIDE.

The convention was policed by city officers holding jobs under the sufferance of the Republican county chairman who had engineered this. They admitted only the Taft delegates to the hall.

Then the chairman, selected by Mr. New, ruled that the 128 contested Taft delegates HAD A RIGHT TO VOTE UPON THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE SEATING THEM, without giving the Roosevelt men a hearing. And they did vote to keep their own seats. Despite this, the convention as a whole was carried by Mr. New and the Taft machine by only 106 votes.

All of which proves that National Committeeman New is thoroughly familiar with what constitutes "recognized authority" and knows full well how to make the "necessary preparations for an orderly conducted convention," including the selection of a temporary chairman and the framing of a credentials committee and the preliminaries incident to the effecting of a permanent organization.

PROBABLY DYSPYPTIC.

A lion which escaped from a small circus caused much excitement in a rural community, until one stalwart young yokel managed to capture it and bring it to the test for a reward.

"Here's your man-eating lion!" he exclaimed. "You notice, he wouldn't eat me!"

"You're right!" replied the circus proprietor. "He is somewhat particular."—Judge.

SENATE CHAIRMANSHIP CHOICE OF COLONEL FOR CHAIRMANSHIP

Minnesota Man to Be Pitted

Against Root Before National Committee.

Pressing a bitter ante-convention fight over the selection of a temporary chairman at Chicago, Senator Moses F. Clapp of Minnesota left here today in response to a "rush" message from Colonel Roosevelt to confer with the colonel tonight at Jersey City.

On the heels of a statement by Senator Elihu Root of New York that he would accept the appointment of Col. Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, chairman of the Republican national committee's subcommittee on arrangements, as temporary chairman, came Clapp's trip to meet T. R. Ormsby McGraw, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, tonight. Tonight it is rumored that Colonel Roosevelt will personally tender the chairmanship to Clapp.

"I have not yet been advised officially that my name has been considered in connection with the temporary chairmanship," said Senator Clapp today. "But I am to meet Colonel Roosevelt tonight to discuss the matter. I shall, however, also make a speech at the New Jersey campaign, in which we will be overwhelmingly victorious."

Fight Just Begun.

The fight to name the temporary chairman has just begun. It will be the decisive point of the Taft-Roosevelt feud—the barometer of either's success in the convention proper. It is up to the national committee to make the decision between Root and Taft, ratifying or repudiating Colonel New's selection of Root.

When the national committee of fifty-five members convenes in Chicago, the chairmanship fight promises to eclipse the struggle for contested delegates. The first test of strength between Taft and Roosevelt will come when the committee decides between Root and Clapp. The committee has the right to select either. If Root is named the Roosevelt fight will break.

Selection of a chairman may be postponed, but the fight, however, until the contests are decided.

Arguments Limited.

The committee's sessions in Chicago will be secret. Contests will be taken up by States in alphabetical order. Thirty minutes, divided between McGraw, Roosevelt's contest manager, and former Senator Dick of Ohio, Taft's manager, will be allotted to each contest to argue each contest. No witnesses will be examined, or any verbal testimony taken. No evidence will be introduced. The contest will be a matter of the committee's decision.

After the contest, the committee will make up the temporary roll of delegates, and name all temporary officers down to the most obscure employees.

Presents Large Fund For Bankrupts' Home

BERLIN, May 27.—The widow of a St. Petersburg jeweler who died here a few days ago, bequeathed \$1,250,000 for the amelioration and support of bankrupt business men and their destitute daughters.

One-half of the sum is to be spent for a sanatorium for bankrupts to serve as a convalescent home for the "victims of our cruelly competitive age." The remainder is devoted to annuities for the relatives of the bankrupts.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Dawson, No. 18, F. C.; Stansbury, No. 24, social evening; R. A. Chapter—Mt. Vernon, No. 3, P. M.; and E. M. Chapter—Anacostia, No. 12, regular business. Eastern Star—Board of directors, Masonic and Eastern Star Home, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Following Knights of Pythias lodges will meet tonight: Decatur, No. 8; Calantha, No. 11; Equal, No. 17. Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

Meeting of I. O. O. F. organization will meet tonight: Lodge—Union, No. 11, business; Covenant, No. 12, degree work; Beacon, No. 15, rally; Langdon, No. 16, business. Rotating, No. 16, regular meeting; Temple Chapter, No. 18, Columbia Chapter, No. 18.

In the Mail Bag

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 250 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Thinks Too Many From Same Family Are Drawing Salaries.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: As you have taken so much interest in the welfare of the Government clerks for higher salaries, would it not be a good idea to have Congress make a law against all these young married couples holding their positions and husband and wife drawing big salaries? We poor devils, working like Turks, get \$20 per month. It is an outrage, and besides, two and three in one family, drawing from \$20 to \$300, because they have the pull but no ambition or desire to work, but draw big salaries and myself and must be done.

GOVERNMENT PAUPER.

Washington Should Give Aid to Mississippi Sufferers.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The Mississippi overflow is certainly appalling. I think that when such a calamity is at hand that people in comfortable circumstances should throw open their doors and lend a helping hand to the distressed sufferers. Let the orphans be adopted by people able to support and educate them, and women and men who have lost all they had give their work. Help in Washington is very hard to get; there is work here for thousands of domestics. It is better to let people adopt and raise the orphans than it is to put them in the asylum to be raised at the expense of the city.

KATHLEEN LA VARRA.

Further Protests Against Cracked Stone in Thompson Playground.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I am greatly interested in the movement to obtain decent playgrounds in this city. I agree with others that cracked stone is unfit for that purpose. Knowing of a child hurt by the stone at Thompson, I wish to ask if a parent may not refuse to let his child go to school in which such grounds are provided—grounds unfit for use?

Is the District not liable for injury to children who are hurt through the negligence or stupidity of those who provide such material? Could damages be recovered? The parents of the pupils of Thompson are interested in this matter and mean to take steps to remedy this evil. Could you let us know who is responsible for this condition?

CHARLES G. PAYNE.

Makes 20 Years' Service With Troops Prerequisite to General Staff.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Did I ever state as you quote how a body of otherwise fairly intelligent men can be dominated and "led around by the nose," meekly and weakly, by some one man who has "an ax to grind"? Have you any idea why our wise leaders in the Capitol are doing their level best to oust General Wood from his position as chief of staff? Your paper indicates that the friends of General Alsworth, who rather naturally are the enemies of General Wood—or, at least, are perfectly willing to do him an ill turn—have General Wood's taste of what General Alsworth had. I have a theory that Senator Warren is the "leader" of the man who has the ax to grind. What more charming than to throw out General Wood and put in his place our on-in-law, General Pershing? Let the required number of years of service with troops—which is to entitle a man to be chief of staff—be made twenty years, instead of ten. That would eliminate General Pershing, in which case, perhaps, Senator Warren would not be quite so anxious to have General Wood ousted.

R. L. EDWARDS.

Clerks Want Saturday Half-Holiday All the Year Round.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: An editorial in the Washington Post of the 22d, under the caption of "Clerks and Politics," was timely and suggestive, but unfortunately the civil service restrictions in the past have made cowards of the majority of the present civil service employees; so much so that many of them are doing their level best to get out of the service and into the private world of citizenship and party support.

Congress plays politics in all its various phases, and the suggestion that the civil service should be made a party issue is a suggestion that is not only a disgrace to the service but a disgrace to the country. It is the earnest wish of the Government employees that the public press lend their aid in procuring a compliance with the law.

The President is expected to issue an

ARMY.

Captain WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report to the commanding general of the Presidio, for duty pertaining to the revision of the drill regulations for machine gun platoons—cashier.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral SEATON SCHROEDER, retired, detached all duty. Lieutenant Commander J. S. WILLIAMS, to navy base, Boston, Mass. Lieutenant W. L. LORSHOUGH, detached to the Philippines, to command the ship, to leave three months.

Lieutenant J. C. SOLBY, retired, detached all duty. Lieutenant M. F. DRAEMEL, detached to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Lieutenant W. E. HALL, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant F. L. REICHMUTH, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) R. R. MANN, to naval war college, summer conference.

Lieutenant (junior grade) G. A. ALEXANDER, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) R. E. CASIDY, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) H. R. KELLY, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) F. N. EK-LEND, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) G. W. KEN-DRICK, detached to navy base, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant (junior grade) C. A. BON-

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Delaware and Arctura, at Newport; Fox and Davis, at Bre-mer; Pontiac, at New York yard; Nashville, at Guantanamo; Solant at Tompkinsville; E-1, at New London; Mars, at Seal Point; Rain-bow, at Takap, Cyclops, at Newport; Culgoa and Montenegro, at Norfolk; Nebraska, at Key West; Alexander, at Olongapo.

Sailed—Palacio, for Portsmouth at Hampton Roads; Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Drayton, at Key West; Roe, and Terry, from Newport to Hampton Roads; Lebanon, from Philadelphia for Key West; Hop-kins, from San Diego for Mare Island; Santa Barbara, Lawrence, Far-ragut, Goldsborough, and Rowan, from San Diego for Mare Island; Washington, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Yankton, from New York yard for Hampton Roads; Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Mississippi, from Tompkinsville for Key West; Georgia, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon, from Tompkinsville for Key West; Maryland, from Thibron for Santa Barbara,

MOTOR CAR OWNERS AND CYCLISTS IN GENERAL ROUND-UP

Fifteen Without Operators' License Arrested on

Rockville Road.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 27.—Nine automobilists and six motorcyclists were held up by W. A. Brooks, Montgomery county's motor vehicle deputy, on the Rockville-Gaithersburg road yesterday afternoon because they did not have with them certificates showing that they had obtained operators' licenses. Most of them claimed that they had bought the licenses, but had simply neglected to bring the certificates with them, but under the Maryland law the failure to carry such a certificate is just as much a violation of the law as if no license had been obtained.

The automobilists who will have to answer charges of violating the regulation are the following: John F. Beard, of Hagerstown, Md.; W. J. McLean, of 1406 H street northwest; H. A. Ryan, who gave his address as the rear of 18 Lafayette square; Edwin H. Duff, of 1306 F street northwest; J. Carey King, of 27 New York avenue northeast; Dr. F. B. Brightwell, of the Western building; W. A. Welka, of 5235 Georgia avenue; J. E. Connelly, of 2030 M street northwest; E. R. Maraden. Upon giving their word that they would return to Rockville during the week for trial, they were allowed to go.

John S. Berryman, of 912 Ninth street northwest; Bernard Sherwood, of 301 Twenty-sixth street northwest; Robert A. Humphries, of 570 G street northeast; C. H. Pardo, of 708 Twelfth street northwest; Jesse Lee, of 1121 First street northwest; Leo Tweedle, of 523 Fourth street northwest, were the motorcyclists who did not have operators' certificates with them. Berryman and Sherwood will return during the week for trial. The others deposited \$2.50 each, representing the minimum fine and costs, rather than come back and stand trial.

The maximum fine for the offense charged is \$500, and the maximum imprisonment is ninety days.

Arrangements are in progress for a big meeting June 4 in the theater of National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, under the auspices of the Montgomery County Anti-Saloon League. The county public school commissioners, the public school teachers, and the Anti-Saloon League have been specially invited to attend. Prominent temperance workers will deliver addresses and there will be other interesting features.

William C. Dwyer, a prominent farmer of the vicinity of Wheaton, this county, underwent a serious operation in a Washington hospital a few days ago. He stood the ordeal well, and his speedy recovery is looked for.

Edgar Padgett, of the upper section of this county, who was so badly crushed by a freight car while at work in a quarry at Dickinson, this county, a few days ago, and whose life was at first despaired of, is now to be much improved. It was found necessary to amputate one arm, but one leg, which was badly crushed, will be saved.

SENATE CONFEREES

STAND BY DISTRICT

Appropriation Bill Will Be Subject of Discussion Tomorrow.

The conferees on the District appropriation bill expect to meet tomorrow for the first time and work with the question of how to adjust the differences between the House and Senate.

The Senate bill is about \$1,800,000 more than the House bill. Senators made a reasonable effort to meet the estimates and needs of the District when they passed the measure. The question is whether the House will stand against the increase.

Congressman Burleson insists the House will allow none of the increase made by the Senate, but his opinion is not taken too seriously. In the games in which conferees sit there is as a rule a certain amount of bluffing.

Citizens Meet Tonight.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in St. Martin's hall, North Capitol and T streets. All members are requested to be present. A report of importance will come up at the meeting. Adjournment until fall will probably be taken after the meeting.

Concerts Today

By the United States Marine Band Marine Barracks, at 4:30 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.

March, "Call of America." Von der Mehden.

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor." Nicolai.

"In Spring Time." Brooks.

Grand Scenes from "La Gioconda." Poncell.

Waltz, "Gold and Silver." Lehner.

Funeral March from "Goetter-daemmerung." Wagner.

Facchetti, "No. 4." Meyerbeer.

March, "Staunch and True." Teike.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, From 4 to 5:20 o'clock.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "Taft's Inaugural." Zimmermann.

Overture, "The Four Ages of Man." Lachner.

Idyl, "The Voice of Chimes." Luigini.

Selection, "Faust." Gounod.

Dance, "In the Shadows." Flinck.

Excerpts from "Love's Lottery." Edwards.